

The Hong Kong

Daily Press.

No. 928 號二十八百二十九第 日八月十八年三十紀光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1887.

二月四

號四月十英港香

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

ARRIVALS.

October 2. CHINA. German str., 648, Ulster, Haiphong 30th September. General MELCHERS & Co.

October 3. PIBA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, W. H. Watson, Koh-chang, 26th September. Rice and General—YUEN FAH HONG.

October 3. THINAN, British steamer, 1,459, F. T. Gladstone, Sydney, N.S.W., 14th Sept. Coal and General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

October 3. DURUM, German steamer, 921, Berthold, Penang 21st September, and Singapore 26th, General—BUN HIN & Co.

October 3. VESTASIAN, British steamer, 798, J. Stephens, Howe 29th September, Sugar—ARNOLD, KADERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. 3RD OCTOBER.

Formosa. British str. for Amoy. China. German str. for Haiphong. Amoy. British str. for Shanghai. Sikk. British str. for Foochow. Tsinan. British str. for Shanghai. Adyay. British str. for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

October 3. FALKENBURG, German steamer, for Bangkok.

October 3. NORDEN, Norwegian str., for Kuching.

October 3. COMETE, French gunboat, for Haiphong.

October 3. ASHINGTON, British steamer, for Whampoa.

October 3. SIKE, British str., for Foochow.

October 3. FORMOSA, British str., for Tamsi.

October 3. AMARANTH, German bark, for Hamburg.

October 3. CHELMSFORD, British schooner, for Padang.

October 3. TSMAN, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Pha Chom Kla, str. from Koh-si-chang.—Mr. Peng and family, and 77 Chinese.

Per Yuen str., str. from Bombay, &—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, 4 children, and European female servant, Mr. O. N. O'Neill, and Staff Commander Browne, from London. From Penang.—Col. A. Storer, R.E., and Mrs. Storer, and servant, Miss Stuart, and 18 Chinese. From Singapore.—7 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Wilson, Prest, Lilley, Conacher, Steele, Curzon, and Mrs. Curzon. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, and daughter, from London. From Bombay.—Messrs. J. Armstrong and E. Klimjee. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Dransfield and Halford, from London. For Hioe.—Mr. A. M. Delf, from Venice. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. Hossoni, from Singapore.

Per Duyung, str., from Straits.—522 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Duburg*, from Penang 21st September, and Singapore 25th, reports high southerly winds to lat. 18 N.; strong N.E. winds to port and heavy sea.

The British steamer *Pha Chom Kla*, from Koh-si-chang 26th September, reports had fresh to moderate westerly winds and fine weather to Pulo Abi, and to Cape Padar had moderate S.W. winds and fine weather; to the Puncus had light variable winds with heavy showers of rain; thence to port strong, N.E. winds with high sea and swell, fine and clear weather.

The British steamer *Tsien-ien*, from Sydney 14th September, reports had moderate to fresh breezes with heavy S.E. swell to the coast of New Guinea, during which the weather has been overcast, and the sea has been visible at a distance of five to six miles off; although the mountains are very high, thence to the Ryukyu Islands had moderate breezes and slightly weather with strong N.E. monsoon and high sea to port. Made the passage from Sydney to Hongkong outside the Barrier Reef in 18 days 15 hours 30 minutes, a distance of 4,617 miles.

AMOY SHIPMENTS.

September 25. Hainan. British str., from Foochow.

25. Hainan. British str., from Shanghai.

24. Amoy. German str., from Hongkong.

24. Haiphong. British str., from Hongkong.

24. Tetsuo. German str., from Keelung.

24. Visayas. Spanish str., from Hongkong.

25. Dacial. German str., from Nanchang.

25. Blythe. German str., from Nanchang.

25. Yunnan. German str., from Nanchang.

25. Yunnan. British str., from Foochow.

25. Siam. British str., from Shanghai.

27. Formosa. British str., from Tamsi.

27. Sin Pang. Chinese g.b., from Pescadores.

September 27. DEPARTURES.

22. Taiwan. British str., for Siam.

22. Formosa. British str., for Tamsi.

22. Mefeo. Chinese str., for Shanghai.

22. Amoy. German str., for Tamsi.

22. Siam. British str., for Nanchang.

22. Siam. British str., for Hongkong.

23. Hainan. British str., from Siam.

23. Hainan. British str., for Siam.

24. Galvaton. German str., from Nanchang.

24. Haiphong. British str., for Foochow.

25. Orissa. British str., for Shanghai.

25. Visayas. Spanish str., for Manila.

27. Fakian. British str., for Tamsi.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

September 10. Nor. bark *Strane*, Hansen, 10. Ned. str. *Samaran*, Siesmeyer, Sept. 9, from Batavia for Channel.

10. Ned. str. *Samaran*, Siesmeyer, Sept. 9, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

10. Ned. str. *Batavia*, Wiehenga, Sept. 2, from Jona, 18. British str. *Orthes*, Gräfner, Sept. 8, from Samarang for Channel.

13. British str. *Chrysanthemum*, Wilson, from London for Batavia.

14. British str. *Salway*, McNight, Sept. 13, from Batavia for Channel.

15. Ned. bark *Dolfi*, Van Duy, Aug. 16, from Achean for Batavia.

15. Ned. str. *Koninklijke Erema*, Koning, Aug. 6, from Amsterdam for Batavia.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

4, Club Chambers, Hongkong.

The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.

Subscription, \$50 per annum.

Electrical Material on sale, or hire.

Electric Bells fitted and maintained.

Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.

HAROLD DOWSON, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1887. 1620

A SHING.

PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 8 QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st July, 1887.

INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

FOR many years the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has paid away upwards of Half a Million Pounds Sterling per Annum in Death Claims. Its Funds—steadily in

increasing, exceed £1 Millions, and have increased over 50 per cent. in the last 15 years. The New Assurances on carefully selected lives for the last five years have been in excess of the Business transacted by any of the Scottish Life Offices. The Business is conducted with economy, the premiums are moderate, and the conditions will be found liberal.

Forms of Proposal on application to the BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong. 605-21.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on behalf of the Present Session:—

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. BUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 10 Hongkong, 12th March, 1887.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

Chairman—D. C. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. J. BELL-LEYING.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. Hon. A. P. McLean.

W. H. Darby, Esq. S. J. Macpherson, Esq.

W. H. F. Darby, Esq. J. S. Macpherson, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq. Hon. F. D. Saxon.

CHIEF MANAGER.

THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EVERETT CLEMSON, Esq.

LONDON BRANCHES:—LONDON & COVENT GARDEN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 18 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 24 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 30 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 36 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 42 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 48 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 54 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 60 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 66 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 72 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 78 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 84 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 90 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 96 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 102 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 108 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 114 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 120 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 126 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 132 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 138 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 144 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 150 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 156 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 162 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 168 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 174 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 180 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 186 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 192 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 198 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 204 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 210 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 216 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 222 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 228 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 234 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 240 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 246 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 252 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 258 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 264 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 270 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 276 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 282 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 288 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 294 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 300 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 306 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 312 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 318 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 324 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 330 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 336 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 342 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 348 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 354 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 360 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 366 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 372 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 378 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 384 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 390 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 396 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 402 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 408 months 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 414 months 3 per

INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. — 1887.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
(With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY,
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &
ROYAL SVS., pp. 1,156 ... \$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, RYB. SVS., pp. 776 ... \$3.00.

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has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

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OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

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ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
VEGETABLE PARCEL price 37.50.

FLOWER PARCELS \$10 & \$5.

SPECIAL 'FLORISTS' SEEDS
IN SEPARATE NAMED VARIETIES.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1887.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and to those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of their faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side only, and in ink.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be sent back until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEGRAMS No. 12.

The *Daily Press*,
HON.-KON. OCTOBER 4TH, 1887.

It is some satisfaction to note—amid the general indifference of the public of the United Kingdom to matters affecting the interests and well-being of the varying populations of the Empire—that the Earl of CARNARVON has once more applied the good to the Government in reference to the defence of the coaling stations. The noble lord indeed takes up the whole question of the defence of the commercial ports and coaling stations. The great commercial ports of England are, he points out, still almost, if not quite, defenceless, and he sternly denounces the madness of leaving the practically at the mercy of a single daring enemy. He then passes on to reiterate the charge of breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government in neglecting to send the guns promised to Singapore, Hongkong, and Mauritius, the local communities of which "colonies" undertook to erect the works or provide the money, for them while the Imperial Government engaged to supply the armament. Lord CARNARVON goes on to say:— "These communities have as a rule performed their part of the contract; we have in every case left our share unperformed, either wholly or in part. Each of the three important stations which I have mentioned—each essential to the protection of our vast commerce and to the security of our fleets—each in their different degrees essential to our supremacy in the Eastern seas, remains unfortified, because we have not yet sent out the armament which we engaged to provide. For this discreditable and dangerous condition I have sometimes heard the excuse set up that the manufacture of modern armaments is so slow that two years are needed for the construction of a gun with its proper mountings. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money, instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain time, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—ever the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern guns, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are, probably for the same reason, subjected to the same kind of delay. They have not been sent out." These armaments were doubtless very unattractive to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. EDWARD STANHOPE, the Secretary of State for War, who seized the opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Cutler's Feast at Shfield, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord CARNARVON. He said:—"The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, in the case mentioned by Lord CARNARVON, and Ceylon have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself this, that I at once ordered the necessary big guns to which the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Cape. . . . I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promises, we do! we do! to provide all the big guns that are necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith in one that an Englishman does not like to hear." If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one suspects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord CARNARVON very sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; forts and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrison. Mr. STANHOPE's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Government are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we had been under the impression, from the statements of the local Authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. STANHOPE had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, though it was a point which Lord CARNARVON richly insists. We trust Mr. STANHOPE is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostock by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostock is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually as the mere setting sun, where German manners, and views, and methods are also introduced by the German professors, officials, and officers who are employed there.

The *Telegraph* of the 23rd ult. says:— "The crew of the British ship *Oxford*, who arrived in the Diamonds on Sunday, brought further particulars concerning the ill-fated vessel. The *Oxford* left Manila on the 17th ult. bound for Illois, and on the night of the 19th fell in with the typhoon. The vessel struggled gallantly for some time, but finally sank on the rocks of the Pintos Lagoon. The crew, except four, got safely to the shore, where they remained the whole of the night, the sea washing over them continuously. One of the crew, a Frenchman, was swept overboard and was drowned. When day broke one of the crew gallantly volunteered to swim ashore with a rope. In this he succeeded, and by making fast the rope to a large sail set up, he was able to get ashore. The crew, who had lost every article of their property, were sent on the behalf of the Rev. A. Goldsmith, who appears in another column, to Macassar, a distance of some ten miles, through swamp and jungle. Arriving there their immediate wants were attended to and they were taken by the Spanish steamer *Salvadora* to Manila, where the master, Captain Seymour, will remain until the wreck has been sold. The crew, who are at present housed at the Sailor's Home, lost every article of their property, and are now dependent on the charity of the Rev. A. Goldsmith, who appears in another column, will be liberally responded to.

The *Telegraph* of the 23rd ult. says:— "The Java *Boe* announces that Captain Johnson, of the British ship *City of Sparta*, reports that she recently struck upon the Chinese coast, and that the lost *Oxford* is mentioned on the chart. She had continually avoided showing that when the vessel was 10 fathoms deep, the water suddenly closed to three fathoms with soft muddy bottom. The sea was calm at the time so that the ship was brought off without great difficulty. The damage done was insignificant.

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was and peaceful existence, and, when now on the eve of leaving England for some months, I cannot refrain from again urging alike upon the Government and the country the vast importance of this question and the deep unwise-ness of delay.

Commenting on the above the *Times* says:—Lord Carnarvon doubtless has first upon the direct motive for the slowdown with which the Imperial Government is executing its half of the compact with the three important coaling stations, and with others in a similar position. Every frame of a Budget has a feverish desire to transfer the burden of provisions for the safety of the Empire on his successor. But that is not the true motive, and it is not even the chief motive. Administration and financiers at home would desire war and means for arming Hongkong and the rest if they were as vividly persuaded of the mischief of delay as are Englishmen who have, like Lord Carnarvon, collected the evidence. They would prefer, were there no alternative, to starve other branches of the public service, rather than let the essential coaling depots stand idly. They would do so, as among the parsimonious acts of their present state. They accept the conclusions of experts who assert the necessity, without any hasty conviction. Perhaps the controversies which are always arising, and show no symptom of cessation, on the special line of Imperial defence—especially Indians—will account to some extent for the lukewarmness of popular sympathy with any scheme of a large naval force. The constituents of a government, arguing for and against the importance to the Empire of various sections, the nation is unable to concentrate its mind on the need of a scheme of safeguards for the whole. It ought to be remembered that the Empire, if war broke out, would be attacked as it is, and most certainly would be defended as it is. Whatever the curtailed list of the bound of the Empire, in conformity with the policy of a starling, the result of Imperial extinction, the British Navy, though in the fulness of its material strength, would be impotent to bring succour, if the coaling stations fell into hostile hands. Without coaling stations a nineteenth century fleet becomes in a few weeks a number of hulks; and, at present, the great majority of British coaling stations are at the mercy of the naval stations of the Empire, in flying squadron. Great Britain by its eminence is converting into a terrible risk what with the absence of the rules of the most ordinary prudence, should be a point altogether in its favour. In the days before steam and iron the systematic garrisoning of an Empire like the British was a task of insuperable difficulty. The mightiest fleet could not prevent the passage of occasional hostile warships through a series of maritime colonies. A naval conflict now is conducted by steamers; and foreign fleets are obliged to suffer the inconveniences from a dearth of coal which England by its carelessness in guarding its coaling stations voluntarily courts. With proper precautions the British Navy might practically be the only one fitted to keep the sea, especially without the necessary naval force. By the continual negligence of which Lord Carnarvon, combining Great Britain and endures its reduction to a level with admiraries much inferior to it in naval strength, and invites the chances of loss incomparably beyond theirs.

The evidence Lord Carnarvon offers, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and, it may be, other dependencies, will have been for forty years in the possession of the British Imperial Government with an annual breach of faith. They have been induced to burden themselves with an expenditure absolutely useless, and even provocative of attack, on a condition violated by the Mother Country of an equipment of ordnance which is not yet forthcoming. The failure on this side is only a degree less than to the colonies which, like the British, have had to spend a large amount on internal defence. The order has been carried on the last terms of the completion of a chain binding together the British Empire into an armed impregnable aggregate. Without protection to the coaling stations, the several dependencies are in danger of being left isolated fragments cut off from the centre, and deprived of a vast amount of the advantages, social, commercial, and political, which are inherent in the Empire. The only course is to break the seal of naval command, for participation in the labour of self-defence than the example of the reluctance of the Imperial Government to abide by its positive pledges to promote the common object. The single and miserably apologetic which can be suggested for the neglect of its engagements is that, as Lord Carnarvon, though not for that purpose, remarks, it has been even more reckless of meat at home.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Verona*, with the English mail of the 2nd September, arrived here on Sunday night. The subjoined telegrams are taken from Ceylon and India papers:—

LOSS OF A SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

LONDON, 1st September. The ship *Falls of Bruar*, homeward bound, from Calcutta to Hamburg, has foundered off Yarmouth. The captain, crew, and pilot have been drowned.

THE MOBILIZATION EXPERIMENTS IN FRANCE. PARIS, 1st September.

The French Press jubilant over the smooth and expeditious working of the experiments now being made in mobilizing an Army Corps.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, 14th September. Count Kálmán has started on a visit to Prince Bismarck.

FLOODS IN EGYPT. CAIRO, 15th September.

The Nile has reached an extraordinary height this year, causing serious floods throughout Egypt.

CAIRO, 20th September.

The Nile has come to a fall.

DECORATIONS. LONDON, 20th September.

The Queen has paid a visit to the Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir Robert Morier. Sir West Ridgway has been made a Companion of the Bath. Colonel Barrow and Mr. Lesscoo have been made Companions of St. Michael and George for services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Convention.

ENGLAND, ITALY, AND ABBYSSINIA.

The Queen, in reply to an appeal of King John, has sent a special letter with the object of trying to bring about a settlement of the difference between Italy and Abyssinia.

THE RUSSIAN-MISN-TO-ABYSSINIA.

MOSCOW, 10th September.

A free Cossack named Asenoff, engaged here recruiting for a fresh religious mission to Abyssinia, has already gained numerous adherents.

ATUR KHAN MEET HERAT.

THEHRIAN, 13th September. Information has been received that Atur Khan has made good his escape and is at present not far from Herat.

ARRIVAL OF MR. O'MEARA AT CABUL.

SINHLA, 11th September. News has been received of the arrival at Cabul of Mr. O'Meara, deputie, who went there to attend the Amur. Mr. O'Meara is being treated with great hospitality by the Amur and Afghan officials.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAMOA.

AUCKLAND, 7th September. News reached here to-day from Samoa, via Fiji, to the effect that Germany has deposed Malietoa and proclaimed Tāmasese as King of Samoa. The intelligence created considerable excitement. The news was originally brought to Samoa by a schooner which arrived there from Samoa on the second instant with an urgent request for a British war vessel. Unfortunately, H.M.S. *Swinger* left Samoa the day before the affair took place.

One account states that on the German Emperor's arrival there he sent a signal drinking wine with the German sailors on shore, and a few fight took place. Some Germans were assaulted by the Samoans after the arrival of the German squadron. This occurred the day after the departure of the steamer *Loback* on August 23rd. The German Consul demanded \$15,000 from Malietoa, \$1,000 being for the assault and the remainder for robbery on German plantations at Samoa. The King replied that he would not be bound by the German notice, and he promised to call the chiefs together. Next day 500 men, with Gatlings, were landed from the German squadron. The following proclamation was issued to the citizens of Apia:—“By order of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, war has been declared against the

Malietoa. The neutrality of the municipal district will be respected so long as the security of the German troops is not endangered by any act within the municipal district. I call upon the inhabitants to assist me in the maintenance of peace and good order in Apia. Signed, Heusner, Commodore of the German Squadron. The Germans subsequently proclaimed Tāmasese King. They hoisted his flag, and fired a royal salute. The British Consul is absent through ill-health. The American Consul called upon all British and American subjects to place themselves and their property under his care, and advised them to do nothing to provoke the Germans.

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MONDAY, 3rd October.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Brindisi*, sailed on the 23rd September—For London, 737 lbs. copper.

Per steamship *Castor*, copper, 30,761 lbs. mangan-

ese, 1,729 lbs. 6 lbs. fine silk, 16 cases silk, 500 lbs. pie goods, 93' bales waste silk, 26 cases bristles, and 20 packages sandries. For France—4,000 lbs. imperial, 211 bales fine silk, 10 cases silk pie goods, and 500 lbs. cocoons. From Foochow for France—90 packages silk. From Canton for New York—70 bales silk. Per steamship *Patterson*, sailed on the 27th September—For London, 1,987 lbs. copper, 3,078 lbs. copper, 10,395 lbs. second orange peaces, 143 rolls matting, 15 cases preserves, 4 cases silk, 58 bales waste silk, 26 packages bristles, and 200 cases soy. From Amoy—3,465 lbs. incotex, 708 bales silk, 820 packages curries. From Manila—500 bales hemp, and 2 packages sandries.

Per steamship *Yangtze*, sailed on the 26th September—For London, 1,000 lbs. copper, 1,200 cases silk, 500 lbs. pie goods, and 500 lbs. cocoons. From Hongkong—10 bales silk, 20 cases silk, 10 bales cocoons, 3 bales waste silk, and 500 packages sandries.

EXCHANGE.

BY LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer, 324.

Bank Bills, on demand, 324.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 324.

Credits, at 1 month's sight, 324.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 324.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, 403.

Credits, at 4 months' sight, 412.

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

Credits, at 4 months' sight, 781.

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer, 224.

Bank Bills, on demand, 224.

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer, 224.

Bank Bills, on demand, 224.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

Private, 30 days' sight, 724.

SHANGHAI.—Telegraphic Transfer, 224.

Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

ON TIENTSIN.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

Private, 30 days' sight, 724.

SHANGHAI.—Telegraphic Transfer, 224.

Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

ON HONG-KAI VIA AMOY.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

MANILA VIA AMOY.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

MANILA VIA SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

SWAPOA, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—Bank Bills, at sight, 724.

SHANGHAI.—Telegraphic Transfer, 224.

Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

CHINA TRADES.—Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

UNION BANK OF CHINA.—Bank Bills, on demand, 774.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shares, 380 per share.

EXTRACTS.

JUSTICE IN PERSIA.

Around Kerman are many beautiful orange gardens, and in one of these, a short time before my visit, occurred a tragedy which will bring home to my readers the severity of the criminal law in Persia. Two villagers quarrelled, and one, in the heat of the moment, smote the other in the head with his spade. There was no homicidal intention, but the injured man died. The Koran claims an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and the Koran is the penal code, as well as Bible, of an orthodox Moslem state; but blood-money may be, and almost always is, accepted as satisfaction by the relatives of the deceased. The father of this villager, however, declined to receive money, and insisted on the offender's death. The Governor, in doubt, referred the case to his superior, at Shiraz, who, after the usual reference to the molahs (or high priests), replied that the law of God must be carried into effect. This somewhat singular answer left matters, as was doubtless its intention, still in the discretion of the Governor; and he, to get out of the difficulty, gave his executioner a holiday, and told the father of the deceased that in their absence he could not carry the law into effect. The father replied that this was no obstacle, for he himself would carry out the law. Had he three refused triple the total blood-money, and should his son's murderer go free?

After this there was nothing more to baffle. The unfortunate homicide, with the intention of a Moslem, sat down beneath an orange tree and smoked his last pipe, while his enemies brought two farrashes of the Governor to dig his grave. On their arrival the victim put away his pipe and sat still while the father of the man he slew in the heat of passion judicially cut his throat. A horrible story, that I would not believe, but that I had it from sources that left no doubt of its truth.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

DUELING CLUBS IN GERMANY.

A GHOSTLY MORNING'S WORK.

A correspondent, writing from Bonn to an Edinburgh contemporary, says:—Very early last Saturday morning, before the one else was astir, after a hasty and clandestine breakfast, we slipped noiselessly from the house, my German student friend and I, on the way to the place appointed for the fighting of the duels. It was a very morning and a lovely walk. By circling we threaded our way through the old streets and modern suburbs of Bonn, and quickly found ourselves climbing the slopes of the Vennberg, by paths embowered in shady trees and fringed by rich wild-flowers and luxuriant brushwood. The spot where the duels were to take place was a lonely one among the woods—a small, open enclosure, surrounded by stunted pines. "Elegies of the past," said my friend, as he pointed out to me countless scraps of dirty bat and cotton wool among the leaves and grass. It was now nearly 6 o'clock. A considerable number of students had assembled—the combatants, surgeons—of whom there were five or six—servants, and paraphealists having been convened to the scene of conflict in carriages. The students all wore the caps suitable to their various clubs. There were three of those represented—the Prussian, the Marathian, and the Alemannian. The different clubs fight against one another; but a member of a club may not fight with another member of the same club. The fool of most present bore abundant, and, to my mind, hideous marks of previous conflicts. At about a quarter past eight the first duel began. The eyes, neck, and chest of the combatants are carefully protected, and if a man has lost part of the bone of his skull in a previous encounter, a patch of leather is also applied to the weak point. The possibility of injury is thus practically confined to the face and head. The sword (schlange) is about four feet long, narrow, and sharp enough to pierce a pencil. Swords and amputees are appointed, and careful reckoning is kept of every occasion on which blood is drawn. The duel is opened by an abundant bowing, walking, and lifting of hats among seconds and amputees. The word is then given by one of the seconds, "Auf den Monat, bindet die Klinge!" The combatants at once raise their swords, which, however, are prevented from being used by the touch of the sword of either second. The other second then replies, "Gebunden sind!" and the first cries "Los!" whereupon the swords are immediately released, and the contest begins. A pause is made every few seconds, either to straighten the swords, which frequently bend, or to discover whether a wound has been inflicted, or at the request of the second of one of the combatants who desires a rest. The normal duration of a duel is fifteen minutes—that is to say, fifteen minutes of actual fighting, disregarding pauses. If the whole time is fought out, the result is regarded as a draw, no matter which has received most wounds; but if one combatant gives in before time is called, he is vanquished. The first duel was short, and the fighting was not good. It came to a premature conclusion by the severing of a small artery in the right temple of one of the fighters. In almost the first round a piece of about six inches long was cut clean off from one of the swords by the other; a pause was made, and while a new sword was brought, the broken piece was presented to me with much courtesy and ceremony, being the only foreign present, as a memento of a German duel. I have it now, and I have turned it, if not into a ploughshare or a pruning-hook, at least into something as peaceful—a pipe-knife. At the close of the fight the surgeons at once set to work, with a dexterity which showed much experience, and the wounds were speedily sewn together. The second duel was of a more serious nature. It was not a friendly contest, but was the outcome of a serious quarrel. In these circumstances the time of fighting is prolonged to twenty-five minutes. The combatants were powerful and experienced fighters. Forty minutes passed between the first onslaught and the close of the duel. Neither gave in, it ended, in a draw, and a cordial handshaking took place. One, however, had received more wounds than the other. He had eight gashes, and was a perfect mass of cuts and gore. His cheek was cut open almost from the mouth to the ear; he had several cuts from two to four inches long on his head, and his right ear was well-nigh carried clean away. It took two surgeons almost an hour to sew him together; and when he at length got to his feet again, he was without doubt—so far, at least, as his head and face were concerned—a "thing of shreds and patches." He took it all most pluckily. He presented, indeed, a most laughable spectacle. Little could be seen of his head and face except nose, eyes, and mouth; nevertheless, into the latter he or his friends managed to insert a formidable cigar, and he marched about smoking this one of the boldest of heroes since the days of Don Quixote. The remaining duels—there were other two—were sufficiently gory, and in one of them a wound was inflicted said to be really dangerous; but they presented not very striking or remarkable features. At noon all was over, and we returned to Bonn by a different, but equally beautiful route, in time for the one o'clock meal. The lame excuse of a long walk would not do. It was soon all out. But we took the consequences bravely. Dueling here is not the customary thing it used to be. In earlier times the weapons were not sabers, and the chest remained unprotected. The students here still narrate how the son of the great Prince Bismarck fought a duel and was wounded high up chest, and how the Prince and his wife came to Bonn and tended the wounded man through many anxious days. In the Valley of the Abr, however, about twenty

miles from here, sabre duels are, I am informed, still by no means uncommon, but they are usually between the students and the military, and every means is taken by the authorities for their entire suppression. Two fighting students are becoming fewer and fewer; and I believe German students will cease to slice one another's faces, just as their forefathers gave up stabbing and painting themselves, but apparently the time is not yet.

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